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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 1.

The details of the foreign news brought by the Caledonia, has crowded out by its length several other matters of importance, but it is interesting and we do not feel willing to abridge it.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.—The intelligence from Mexico brought by the British steamer *Tay*, is of a nature that leaves but little doubt as to the ratification of the treaty. Among other letters received at New Orleans it is said is one from the house of Macintosh & Co., which speaks in the most decided terms on the subject. The opposition it is said, is already reduced down to 13 members, and even that opposition arises from a desire to belong entirely to the United States, and the dread of revolution and anarchy after our troops have withdrawn.

It is said that an article will be added by the Mexicans, stipulating that the American army shall remain until after the sickly season. The real object being to insure the preservation of order, and give stability to the Government after the treaty is ratified, and until they can have an opportunity to make and consolidate the new organization.

The election of Herrera is a highly favorable circumstance, and we offer our sincere congratulations to the American people, on the present prospects for a speedy termination of this "unprofitable contest."

We learn that the greatest joy is expressed in our army, at the prospect of an early return to their country and friends, after so long and painful a separation.

IMPROVEMENTS IN INDIANA.—Rail Road from New Albany to Lafayette.—We learn from the New Albany Bulletin that a number of gentlemen representing the different counties interested in the extension of the New Albany and Salem Rail Road, connecting it with the trade of the Northern Lakes, at Lafayette, Indiana, met at Bloomington, on last Friday week. The most enthusiastic feeling was evinced in favor of the enterprise. The Hon. P. C. Dunning and Lewis Boldman, Esq., addressed the people, taking high grounds in favor of the citizens in several counties through which it is intended to pass, of immediately subscribing for stock sufficient to carry it through, and in answer to the feeling thus expressed, the people responded in tokens of the most favorable and enthusiastic character.

On Saturday, as the delegates were returning, and in passing through Lawrence county, a meeting was called at Bedford, at which the same good feeling seemed to animate the citizens in reference to the same subject. All expressed the deepest solicitude to see the work in such a state of progress as would authorize them to reach out their arms to embrace the advantages resulting from its extension.

On Monday last, at Orleans, in Orange county the citizens of that village and vicinity, had assembled and a general desire was manifested to learn something concerning the history and character of the improvement—when a meeting was called and explanations given by Mr. Brooks, touching the probable cost of the road and its advantages to the community. A proposition was presented and voted upon unanimously raising an amount of money sufficient to complete the survey of the Road from Salem to Bedford, and it is in contemplation to survey the route between the two points, at as early a day as practicable.

TAKING OFF A SHERIFF.—A Wisconsin paper complains of an outrage committed upon a Sheriff, up in "those parts" by the Captain and crew of the steamboat Pearl. The Sheriff went on board of the boat to secure a debt, when the crew overpowered him, cut the boat loose, and proceeded down the river, with the Sheriff an unwilling passenger on board.

The Cincinnati Herald, after noticing the case of the slave in the Covington jail who killed his wife and child, and then cut his own throat to prevent being sent to wear out a miserable life in the rice swamps of Carolina, or the sugar plantations of Louisiana, makes the following statement: "A lawsuit has already arisen as to the man whom the loss should fall, while he has been sold by Mr. Rust and placed in jail, while it is contended by the purchaser that the bargain was not completed.—How mean and miserable does such quarreling over the dead and bleeding bodies appear."

The Legislature of Tobacco has passed a resolution offering an asylum to the fugitive Yucatanese.

If politics should happen to grow warm this summer, we hope the clerk of the weather will think of us, and send us few such days like yesterday and the day before. A cooling breeze and a gentle shower now and then may possibly prevent our inborn drying up; but yesterday and Sunday it was too hot to talk or think, and writing was altogether out of the question. Oh, how we wished, while pouring over exchanges, that we were up to our neck in the Mammoth Cave. There one might keep cool and keep his temper too, but out here our "sufferings is intolerable." If May weather produces such feelings in us, how will the dog-days operate on our locooco neighbors? We tremble for them.

It is stated in late London papers that Mr. T. C. Bakewell has invented a copying Telegraph, which by means of a single wire will execute at any distance at the rate of 500 letters per minute, a complete fac simile of any written or printed communication. If this is correct, we will doubtless have further particulars shortly.

The State Journal learns from Colonel Blake, one of our Canal Trustees, who passed through Indianapolis on his return from Washington city, that Congress passed an act permitting additional selections of land to be made to aid in the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Under its provisions it is estimated that about one hundred thousand acres will be received for that object.

The Louisville Courier of Monday publishes a proposition, sent to the editor, to organize a corps of 500 young men from Louisville, to go on to the Young Men's Ratification Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 8th of June, to urge the nomination of Clay for President, and Taylor for Vice President. With this view, subscription lists will be opened at the Journal and Courier offices.

An industrial Congress is to assemble at Philadelphia on the first Wednesday in June. It is called by the name of land reformers and workingmen's organization, but all associations of laboring men are invited to send delegates.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says: It is estimated that between seven and nine hundred barrels of whiskey arrive daily at that port. What goes with it all?

The editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel is curious to know "whether Gen. Taylor wears his shirts long or short." We should think, that anything like a shirt might very reasonably be a subject of curiosity to the editor.

Gen. Scott has yielded to the importunities of the New Yorkers, and consented to visit that city on Thursday last.—He met with an enthusiastic reception from the citizens of Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

NICHOLAS P. TRIST, Esq., arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday last, on his way to Washington by way of the Lakes. The New Era states that he is ordered by Gen. Butler to report himself under arrest at Washington.

The N. Y. Courier states that the first of a shipment of 15,000 barrels of Flour, destined for Liverpool, reached that place by way of canal, direct from Toronto, Canada—thus opening a new route of internal communication for trade.

Wisconsin extends from Lake Michigan to the Lake of the woods—a distance of 1,100 miles. Dividing this whole territory (which is by far too large for one State) into two equal parts, each part would be as large as the great State of New York.

"O CARRY ME BACK."—The Cincinnati Commercial says: "An aged slave, who had been recently liberated in Virginia, and sent to Indiana, passed up the river yesterday, on the steamer Telegraph, alone, on his return to his old master. His heart was in 'old Virginia' and he had no happiness, even with liberty, in the land of strangers. His age could not have been less than 70.

The American Commercial Marine have eighteen hundred ships engaged in foreign trade constantly on the ocean. The value of these vessels and cargoes may be safely set down at \$250,000 each, producing \$420,000,000 as the total value of American shipping on the sea at all times. Besides this, there are at least fifteen hundred vessels constantly loading and unloading in foreign ports.

In France a recent investigation has developed the fact, that a large number of the recent recruits of the army, are employed. Love of excitement and want of profitable employment, are the causes of this unnatural state of things.

A Kentucky lady has just presented her delighted lord with three babies—two girls, and one boy. The editor who announces the tidings, innocently adds that "she is doing well." Unquestionably she is.

It appears from statistical returns that there are in France 10,282,946 landed proprietors, 213,168 stockholders, 38,305 owners of annuities, 154,875 pensioners of the State, 104,325 individuals holding offices requiring a security, and 627,530 individuals paid by Government. Finally, France comprises 23,241,130 proprietors, agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants, and artisans.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—The tolls received at Chicago for the first five days after the opening of the canal amounted to \$1,426.50. So says the St. Louis Republican.

The Dublin Freeman Journal, in speaking of the visit of Father Mathew to the United States, cautions Irishmen against receiving him in any other capacity, than as an "Apostle of Temperance," as it declares him to be the agent of the British Minister.

Look HERE Boys!—There was one resolution which you passed the other day up at Section Ten, which, if we mistake not, looks rather disrespectful, if not ironical. We publish it, that you may see it, be ashamed of yourselves, and take it back.

Resolved, That if there be a Mexican party in this country, it must be that one which is willing to expend an hundred millions of dollars in war, and then pay twenty millions more to incorporate Mexican territory and Mexican people, (half breeds and all) into our own country.

If it were not for that very miserable expression about "half breeds" contained in the parenthesis; the thing might be tolerated; but to call our Mexican fellow-citizens by so odious a name—none calling the purity of their blood into question, is too ferocious.—Columbus Jour.

The Lawrenceburg Register does Gen. Lane great injustice, (perhaps not intentionally,) by endorsing that part of its correspondent's letter relating to the conduct and language of that officer upon taking possession of a Mexican dwelling. The whigs look upon Gen. Lane as a gentleman. We are sorry to see his political friends making him appear in any other character. But every one to their taste!—State Journal.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA!!

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING!!

THINGS IN FRANCE.

WAR DECLARED AGAINST AUSTRIA BY THE POPE OF ROME.

Threats against the Pope.

THE MARKETS, &c.

New York, May 27. The Royal mail steamer Hibernia arrived today, having sailed from Liverpool on the 13th inst. The following intelligence, being seven days later, was received by her.

Low and middling cotton had declined 1-8d. The French coast had been ordered to be placed in a state of blockade, and several new regiments had been called out. The new French Government appointed has proved a complete triumph of the moderates. Louis Blanc and Abut have retired.

Ledru Rollin, of the opposition, has withdrawn from the Assembly.

Conflicts have occurred between the Russians and Poles.

The Pope of Rome has declared war against Austria.

Further skirmishes have taken place between the Austrians and Italians. The Austrian army is said to be in a critical situation.

The Danes have blockaded the German ports. Insurrections have transpired at Madrid.

Funds during the week have been very nervous. On Thursday, Consols were quoted at 84 1-2.

On Friday, they closed at 83 3-4.

The Danish blockade operated disadvantageously upon trade in the manufacturing districts, as also does the Italian war.

The intervention of England or France, it is hoped, will put a stop to hostilities.

The harvest promises an abundant yield, which depressed American breadstuffs.

The Citizens of Italy have quarrelled with the Pope about declaring war against Austria.

The Pope made a speech against it. The people rebelled, and the Pope was finally forced to yield. The people threatened to depose him and establish a Provisional Government.

Nothing has been received by telegraph about Ireland or the Chartists.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Corn is in demand. We quote for White at 26a27s. Yellow at 25a26s.

Breadstuffs.—Meal 12s 3d, per 196lbs; Flour sweet, 25a27s.

Cotton.—The imports of Cotton have been large. The demand is moderate. The sales of the week amounted to 12,130 bales. The quotations are for Orleans 3a3d; Mobile 3a3d; Upland 3a4d.

Provisions.—Pork, prime Mess 55a70s; Lard, prime 45s; Bacon, Western 3a4d; Beef, fine in kegs 4a45s; in bbls. 39a40 3d.

Tobacco is dull.

FURTHER DETAILS.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

THE POPE DEPOSED!

CONFLICT AT POSEN.

SPAIN.—An insurrection of a serious nature has broken out at Madrid, and though unsuccessful, had caused the death of the brother of Marquis Christina—24 insurgents were taken prisoners and shot.

IRELAND.—The repeal movement is actively carried on. There has been a great addition of Protestants to its ranks. Smith O'Brien has been dismissed from the magistracy. The Queen is to visit Ireland in the summer.

ROME.—The people of Rome, aware of the uncertainty of the policy of Pius Ninth in regard to the Italian question, had been stimulating him for some time past with addresses to induce him to declare war against Austria. He assembled the college of Cardinals in consistory and made a speech which caused the greatest anxiety through Rome. The ministry resigned en masse, but Pius refused to accept their resignation. On the 30th ult., a full general assembly of the Cardinals, and the authorities went in procession to the Pope to demand explanations as to his policy, and recommended him to abdicate. The civil guards of the city had orders to let no one, whether Bishop, Priest, or even the Pope himself, leave the town. On the 24th the excitement was extreme. The Pope has been allowed time to consider to the 30th. It appears that should he refuse, a Provisional Government would be established, and the Pope revoked the declaration of war, and that the people had deposed him.

POSEN.—Bloody conflicts have taken place between the Russians and Poles, on the 24th ult., and the Poles who had nearly 200 men killed and 700 made prisoners, defended themselves with desperate valor, causing a loss of nearly 100 killed and wounded of their assailants. A similar fight occurred at Mitau, where the Prussians suffered much from the fire of the Polish sharpshooters, who picked out the officers. Several hundred Polish soldiers of the eighteenth and nineteenth regiments deserted to the Poles.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS AT PRESBURG.—The Jews had been atrociously treated, their household furniture destroyed, and they were taken from their shops. The plunder lasted 24 hours, when the Jews, numbering 300 families, retired from the town, at the request of the authorities, and encamped in the open air. At Schlossberg, even the Jewish Hospital has been ransacked, and the sick were taken from their beds and badly treated, without respect to age or sex, while even the Jewish tombstones have not been respected. Military authority could not dispose of sufficient force to prevent their acts of vandalism. Lieut. Field Marshal, the Count of Lamberg, was wounded by the Jews.

MARKETS.—Liverpool, May 12.—Corn Market.—American white corn has been in good demand at 26 to 27s; yellow do. 25s to 26s—extreme rates at close 24a25s.

The sales of Indian meal have been at 12s 12a 6d per 196 lbs, but the market was less firm—rates 11s 10d to 12s.

The rates Western canal Flour are 26a27s, a further concession.

BALTIMORE, May 27.

After the opening of the Convention this morning, the minutes of the Convention were corrected.

The delegates of Pennsylvania voted for Cass on the last ballot.

Mr. Hallitt, of Mass., reported a series of resolutions asserting the former principles of the party. One that the Government has no power to make internal improvements; that they have no power to control domestic institutions.

The resolutions were adopted. The Southern delegates protested that they did not go far enough, and offered substitutes therefor, which were rejected.

After an usual routine of business, the Convention adjourned sine die.

PITTSBURGH, May 27.

Democratic National Convention.

We are indebted to the clerk of the Childs Harold for a Cincinnati paper of Saturday, from which we copy the following:

BALTIMORE, May 25. Mr. Hannegan, under instruction of the Indiana Convention, offered a resolution declaring that the Hunker delegation from the State of New York were entitled to cast the vote of that State in the Convention.

Mr. Ramsey, of Tennessee, read Mr. Polk's letter, declining the nomination of the Convention. McCandless nominated Buchanan; Judge Ellis, of Mississippi, Gen. Cass; and Hamlin, of Maine, Woodbury, of Mass.

Cass was nominated on the 4th balloting, receiving 179 out of 244 votes.

Butler was unanimously chosen, as the candidate for Vice President on the 2d ballot.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Barnburners left the convention. At the 1st ballot Cass received 125 votes, Woodbury 53, Buchanan 54, Dallas 3, Calhoun 9, Worth 6—total 250.

2d ballot—Cass 153, Woodbury 56, Buchanan 29, Dallas 3, Worth 5—total 276.

3d ballot—Cass 156, Buchanan 50, Woodbury, 51, Worth 5—total 262.

4th ballot—Cass 179, Woodbury 38, Buchanan 33, Worth 3—total 253.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

The Senate was called to order, and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business.

Mr. Niles moved to take up the resolution which he had previously offered—whether the interest on the public debt should be paid otherwise than by specie. The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Niles was speaking when this despatch closed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Wick introduced a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the District of Columbia, which was read twice. Several members moved for a call of the House, which was agreed to. The House then adjourned until Friday.

BY THE WESTERN TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.

RIOT AT GALENA.—Richard White was arrested for a murder committed in Ireland, last October. He was demanded by the British Government, under the treaty. Papers were authenticated, and placed in the hands of the United States marshal, who arrested White and took him to Galena. The friends of White raised a mob, and forcibly took him from the marshal. The conduct of the mayor of Galena is highly censured.

IMPORTATION FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to a friend, at present in New Orleans, for files of papers from that city up to the 22d, brought by the steamer Magnolia which arrived here on yesterday. We copy the following from the Commercial Bulletin of the 22d.

The news brought by the *Tay* leaves but little doubt on the minds of the editors of the New Orleans papers as to the ratification of the Treaty.

The British Mail Steamer *Tay*, Capt Sharp on Saturday evening the 20th, bringing us dates from Vera Cruz of Tuesday the 16th, from the city of Mexico, those of the 14th and Queretaro as late as the 12th, all three days later than the dates received by the *Musachusetts*.

The news which she brings is of more than ordinary interest, as far as concerns the action of the Mexican Congress upon the great question of Peace.

The English Courier arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 16th inst., and brought down the intelligence, that the Mexican Congress assembled at Queretaro on the 5th inst., and that they had elected Herrera as President. Pena y Pena, however, still holds the office of President *ad interim*, and will continue to do so until the health of Herrera is sufficiently established, to enable him to preside over their deliberations.

Letters have been received at Vera Cruz from responsible and credible persons at the seat of Government, which state positively that the treaty will be ratified on the 25th of the present month. We are assured that there can be no doubt of this fact. On the 12th inst. but 15 members were opposed to its ratification. Those opposers consist of Almonte, with fourteen Puros who advocate the annexation of Mexico to the United States.

Their hope is that this may be accomplished in order that both life and property may be rendered more secure.

The first step have been taken by the Mexican Congress, to revise the tariff of 1845, from which, however, 40 per cent will be deducted. This will have the effect of shutting out of the market nearly all the American manufactured Cotton.

From Mexico, we learn verbally, that Lieut. Hare, of the Pa. volunteers, has been found guilty.

An insurrection among the Indians, against the whites has lately occurred near Orizaba.—The extent of the damage done we do not know, but understand that they have driven several families from their farms.

From Vera Cruz the news is of but little importance. The yellow fever is very bad, and many deaths have occurred. When the *Tay* left, Mr. Beebe, sutler in the army, and formerly of St. Louis, was dying. Capt. Jordan, U. S. Q. M. has been ill, but is now recovering.

Gen. Kearney started for the city of Mexico on Saturday evening, the 13th, with an escort. On the day following 1200 troops started after him, their destination is not known positively, but it is said they are intended for the city of Mexico. The object of the Commander-in-Chief in thus increasing our armed force there can only be surmised. The troops now remaining in Vera Cruz, are only the first Regiment of artillery and the Louisiana Battalion.

The departure of General Kearney has placed Col. Henry Wilson in command at Vera Cruz. A few days before the *Tay* sailed, a party of officers ascended the peak of Orizaba, and planted the American flag on its summit at an elevation of 14,000 feet.

The message of the President Pen y Pen to the Mexican Congress is too long for us to copy, the following, however, is a synopsis of it.

The message, which is written in very mild, gentle terms, breathes nothing but peace, and seems to advise every concession to obtain that desirable object. It commences by saying, that it is almost impossible to realize the present aspect which public affairs bear, when com-

pared with the late unhappy situation of the country. The President then declares the Congress assembled, according to the laws of the Republic, and enters into the history of the war, and its cause, which he says, was the annexation of Texas to the United States. He pays a compliment to the Mexican army, though he almost says that they did not fight with the spirit of a people defending their own homes.

He defends his own conduct, since President, and invites scrutiny into his public acts. In one place, he states that it is impossible to sustain a war with the United States; but in another paragraph says: "I never did believe, nor do I now believe, that the Republic of Mexico is incapable of waging a successful war against the United States." He, however, continues, by saying that it were best that all the past differences be forgotten, and that Congress should at once settle the question in peace. He says that the Americans have learned the Mexican people a grand lesson, which he hopes they will profit by, and also entreats them to forget the past, and to try and place the country in the position she was before the war, so that their children will not have reason to curse their memories. He draws a vivid picture of the state of the country under the war—with commerce stopped, public and private bankruptcy, and all the attendant horrors. He refers to Yucatan, and says that if they were at peace, the assistance which is demanded by their suffering brethren, could be given, and concludes by saying, that the treaty of Guadalupe is the only thing which can regenerate the country, and preserve its nationality, and appeals to their good sense and patriotism to ratify it, which he urges upon them in the strongest terms.

LATER FROM THE PLAINS.

Murder of Mormons.

ST. LOUIS, May 25th.

By an arrival from the city of the Salt Lake, I learn that the Indians had attacked the Mormons, and murdered a number of men, women and children. An express came to Fort Leavenworth asking for assistance. No cause is assigned for the outbreak.

LOUISIANA.—In relation to the Crops we have changing intelligence. The *Shreveport Journal* of the 19th inst. says: "Having inquired of persons from all sections of the surrounding country, we have had the most flattering accounts of the growing crops. The stand of cotton is elegant, and in fine growing condition. The corn crops have been represented to us as equally flourishing."

The *Commercial Intelligence* of the 20th says: "The influence of the rains of this week on the cornfields has been remarkable. Twenty-four hours had not elapsed after the rains of Tuesday evening, when they showed the new life which had quickened the growth of the plant. Although this influence is not so quickly perceptible in the cotton plant, the benefit received by it is even greater, as at the time of the relief the stands were about to suffer. As it is, few have been seriously injured."

The London Morning Chronicle, speculating on the present state of Europe says:—"Not a week peace can be counted on—not a day, not an hour."

Correspondence of the Phila. N. American.

NEW YORK, May 21, 1855.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SCOTT.—The brig St. Peter'sburgh arrived this forenoon at the Narrows, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 4th inst. Gen. Scott and some members of his staff were passengers. Our Council and citizens have prepared a glorious reception for the war-veteran, who carried the scars of 1812 so gloriously into the untampered campaign of Mexico.

His New Jersey friends deferring to his wish to have no ostentatious display, have had a steamboat in readiness to convey him immediately to Elizabethtown where his family are awaiting his return. At the same time committes from our city are in attendance, urging him to visit us. As I write I am unable to state what his movements will be, but I am inclined to believe that he has proceeded directly to New Jersey.

ST. GILES, LONDON.—The following is a description of a single lane, called Church Lane, in the city of London, within the limits of St. Giles. Not long since the London Statistical Society appointed a committee to examine the sanitary condition of this lane. A member of that committee furnished the London correspondent of the Christian Citizen (Eliza Burritt's paper) with the following facts:

The lane is 300 feet long, and contains 38 houses. It is lighted by three gaslights, and water is supplied three times a week, but no tanks or tubs were to be found. I will simply give two or three houses that he visited, as a fair average of the whole. Many things are too disgusting to enter the columns of a newspaper, and therefore I shall only give some of the leading facts. The first house that the committee visited contained 45 persons, only 6 rooms and 12 beds—windows broken in—filth abundant. In the second there were 56 persons and only 13 beds, averaging nearly 7 persons to a bed. And these of all ages, sexes and conditions. This is as horrible a state of things as ever one could imagine to exist, and as it is a real, stern fact, there is no virtue in shutting one's eyes to it. A majority of the windows were broken, and the cold night wind could not fail to sweep in and inflict colds and consumptions upon the inmates.—The occupations of this miserable class are of great variety—some are fruit dealers, some sweeps, some knife grinders, some mendicants, some crossing sweepers, some street singers, and many thieves and prostitutes.

The committee say in their report:—In these wretched dwellings all ages and both sexes, fathers and daughters, mothers and sons, grown up brothers and sisters, stranger adult males and females, and swarms of children—the sick, the dying, and the dead, are heaped together with a proximity and mutual pressure which the brute would resist, where it is physically impossible to preserve the ordinary decencies of life, where all sense of propriety and self-respect must be lost. Such is the state of Church Lane!—Would that it were alone in its notoriety! Alas! there are many others close by bad. But how much these poverty-stricken things are to blame for their state is a solemn question to answer.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.

SEAR—Fair is worth 31a34c.

FLOUR—The market is rather firmer: 1200 bbls were sold at 43a45.00.

CORN—A sale of 630 sacks Yellow at 40c.

PORK—Mess 9.00a9.124; Prime 7.124; M. O. 8.75.

LARD—Sales at 5a56c.

HAY—Western 16.25a17.00.

WHISKY—Rectified 16c.

SODA AND BLUE LICK WATER.

A. HALLLOCK has erected a fine Soda Fountain for the accommodation of the public and for those who appreciate a cooling drink in a hot, dusty day, to give him a call.

Also constantly on hand pure Blue Lick Water from the Drennon (Ky.) Springs.

ICE ICE ICE

CONSTANTLY kept for retailing at the above of

may be

ALLAN & HOWES.

THE PROGRESS OF THE GLACIERS